

49BC

Gaius Corninius Rebilus was  
one of Caesar's generals in Italy  
49BC

49BC

Pompey led Caesar's fleet  
against a second unsuccessful  
attack by the Marseilles and  
Marseille capitulated to Pompey.  
Curio, one of Caesar's officers went  
to fight Pompey's forces under the  
leadership of VARRUS. Curio took  
too small an army. Caesar's  
legions (under Curio) were badly  
defeated. Curio was killed in the  
battle.

Caesar maintained control in  
Italy & Europe while Pompey's  
forces gained strength in Africa

49BC

In Spain, Afranius, an officer of Pompey's almost conquered Caesar in a battle at LERIDA, because Caesar lost important bridges in a rainstorm and could not attack or retreat. But he was ultimately able to cross the river and attack. There was a naval battle at Marseilles; Caesar's fleet vanquished the enemy. Caesar forced Afranius's army up

up a hill & cut off their food supply.  
Some soldiers deserted to Caesar's camp. There  
was a fierce battle; Caesar won, taking  
Afraanius's army and releasing the  
soldiers to return to their own  
homes.

49 BC

Caesar again demanded a meeting with Pompey in Brundisii

Caesar put floats into harbor to prevent Pompey from attacking. Pompey fitted large freighters with armed 3-story towers. Drove the freighters against Caesar's works. Caesar abandoned negotiation. Pompey and his troop escaped to Asia. Caesar proceeded to Spain.

49 BC

Caesar's legal term was not over till ~~the~~ 49 BC., but the Senate & Pompey were against him. Caesar offered to resign if Pompey would also resign. Consuls refused to have letter read in Senate. Pompey's Army was near Rome. They decided to compel Caesar to disband his Army at a specific date. Caesar's friends came

from Rome to Ravenna. Caesar told  
his troops are legion with him  
ROSCIVS and LUCIVS Caesar (Caesar's officers)  
came to him at Rimini where he & his  
legion had advanced & entreated  
Caesar to disband for the sake of unity  
within the State. Caesar asked the messengers  
to request a conference with Pompey. He  
refused. Caesar took several turns  
around Rimini. He sent several  
cohorts in charge of Curio to Subbio.  
Pompey's men withdrew & Subbio hailed  
Caesar's



Jan 1, -48 = Jan 1, 49 BC      Ashimenes

$$(6664 - 2000)(365.25) = 1703526$$

Jan 6, 49 BC

(some say Jan 11)

On the night of Jan 6, 49 BC  
Caesar with one legion  
crossed the Rubicon from his  
province to Italy.

49 BC

Caesar marched on Rome  
with one legion causing  
Pompey to flee to Greece.

49 BC

Six weeks after Jan 6, Caesar  
was before Confinium where he  
was joined by another legion  
from Gaul

Caesar's men were in mountains.  
Pompey's were in swamplands. Caesar  
built dams to prevent the Clus mountain  
water from reaching Pompey. Pompey's army  
was forced to charge uphill because the  
men were starving. Due to a sudden  
panic among Caesar's soldiers, they (Pompey)  
was successful in splitting Caesar's  
forces in two and killing many men.  
Caesar withdrew & spoke to soldiers to  
assist their morale.

Jan. 10, 49BC

DURANT

On Jan 10, 49BC, Caesar led one legion across the Rubicon - the southern boundary of Cisalpine Gaul. He is reported to have said - "the die is cast" (*lacta est alea*). It seemed an act of folly; for the remaining nine legions of his army were still distant in Gaul and could not reach him for weeks to come; while Pompey had 10 legions, or 60,000 troops, authority to levy as many more as he pleased,

and funds to arm and feed them. Caesar's Twelfth Legion joined him at PICENUM, the Eighth at CORFINUM. He formed 3 legions more from prisoners, volunteers, and levies upon the population. He had little difficulty in getting recruits; Italy had not forgotten the Social War (88 BC), and saw in Caesar a champion of Italian rights; one by one its cities opened their gates to him. Some turned out en masse to welcome him. "The towns," wrote Cicero "salute him as a God."

49 BC

DURANT

Caesar crosses Rubicon and  
takes Rome



49BC

DURANT  
(Caesar)

Cicero spoke for the proposal of keeping only 2 legions, and Pompey agreed to it; but the Consul LENTULUS intervened and drove Caesar's lieutenants, Cicerio and Antony, from the senate house. After a long debate the reluctant Senate, persuaded by LENTULUS, CATO, & MARCELLUS, gave Pompey orders and powers to 'see that no harm should come to the state' - the Roman phrase for dictatorship and martial law.

Cesar hesitated more than was his wont. Legally the Senate was right, he had no authority to name the conditions under which he would resign his command. He knew that civil war might bring Gaul to revolt and Italy to ruin. But to yield was to surrender the Empire to incompetence and reaction. Amid his deliberations he learned that one of his nearest friends and ablest lieutenants, TITUS LABIENUS had gone over to Pompey. He summoned the soldiers of his favorite 13th Legion and laid the situation before them.

49BC

(Address to Troops)

DURANT

(7)

Caesar hailed his favorite 13<sup>th</sup> Legion. His first word was then: COMMILITONES — "fellow soldiers." They who had seen him share their hardships and perils, who had had to complain that he risked himself too readily, recognized his right to use this word; he had always addressed them so rather than with the curt MILITES! of less gracious commanders. Most of his men came from CISALPINE GAUL, to which he had extended Roman citizenship;

they knew that the Senate had refused to recognize this grant and that one senator had flogged a  
Caelpine Gaul just to show his contempt for  
Caesar's enfranchisement; it was illegal to flog a  
Roman citizen. They had learned to respect Caesar  
even, in their rough manly way, to love him - during  
their many campaigns. He had been severe with  
courage and indiscipline, but he had been lenient  
with their human faults, had winked at their sexual  
escapades, had spared them unnecessary dangers,  
had saved them by skillful generalship, had  
doubled their pay, and had spread his spoil  
among them handsomely.

493C

(address to troops)

DURANT

②

He told them of his proposals to the Senate and how these had been received, he reminded them that an idle and corrupt aristocracy was unfit to give Rome order, justice and prosperity. Would they follow him? Not one refused. When he told them that he had no money with which to pay them they emptied their savings into his treasury.

Jan. 7, 49 BC.

The senate overrode the tribunes ANTONY AND CASSIUS who had vetoed the law demanding Caesar give up his army

This law was probably illegal since Caesar's original mandate was to last till March 49, BC

March 1, 49 BC

DURANT

Caesar's term as governor of Gaul  
was officially over.